

KOVAL', V.A., inzh.; KRYUCHKOV, I.V., inzh.; LIKHNITSKIY, G.V., inzh.;
PODSVYADEK, A.V., inzh.; SPASSKIY, K.F., inzh.

New weighing instruments. Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 15 no.11:46-48
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)
(Scales (Weighing instruments))

KOVAL', V.A.; KRYUCHKOV, I.V.; LIKHNITSKIY, G.V.; PODSVYADEK, A.V.;
SASSKIY, K.F.

Investigating strain-measuring dynamometers. Priborostroenie
no.11:10-11 ■ 162. (MIRA 15:12)
(Dynamometer)

BALKOV, P.P.; DASHEVSKIY, T.B.; KOVAL', V.A.; LIKHNITSKIY, G.V.;
PODSVYADEK, A.V.

Crane scales equipped with strain gauges. Pribcrostroenie
no. 12:27-28 D '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(Strain gauges) (Scales (Weighing instruments))

PODSVYADEK, A.V.

S/119/60/000/012/015/015
3012/3063

AUTHORS: Balkov, P. P., Dachevsky, T. B., Koval', V. A.,
Libnitskiy, G. V., and Podsvyadek, A. V.

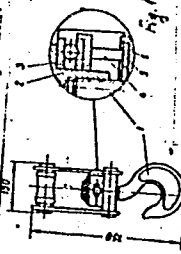
TITLE: Electric Crane Weighing Machine With Tensometer

PERIODICAL: Priborostryeniye, 1960, No. 12, pp. 27-28

TEXT: Odesskiy SEIM (Odessa SEIM) and zavod lyazhelege vestroyeniya in Starostim (Plant for the Construction of Heavy Scales Inert Starostim) have designed a series of electric crane weighing machines for 5, 10, 15, and 30 tons. Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of the tensometer. The elements 4 are elastic quadratic columns made of 40X (40H) steel with HCR - 42-45. Two active and two compensating strain gauges are attached to each element. The strain gauges are connected to a bridge shown in Fig. 2. The secondary indicating and recording device is based on an automatic electronic potentiometer of the type 5P11-09 (P11-09). Fig. 3 shows the basic circuit diagram of the crane weighing machine. The dial of the device is divided into two ranges in order to increase the accuracy of reading. The maximum permissible error in reading is $\pm 0.5\%$ of the upper measuring limit. The minimum weighing time is 8 sec. There are 3 figures.

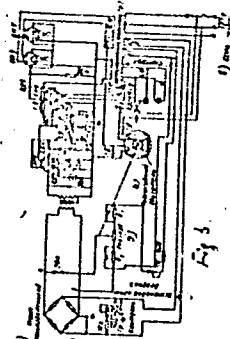
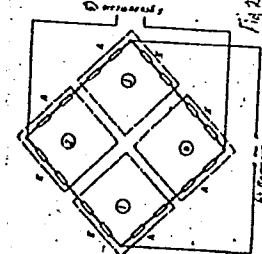
S/119/60/000/012/015/015
3012/3063

Text to Fig. 1: Schematic Representation of the Tensometer of the Crane Weighing Machine; 1) Hook; 2) Nut; 3) Thrust ring; 4) Load-measuring cell; 5) Lower thrust ring; 6) Cross member. Text to Fig. 2: Circuit Diagram of the Strain Gauges; 1-4: Load-measuring cells; 5) to the amplifier; 6) Feed of the bridge. Text to Fig. 3: Basic Circuit Diagram of the Crane Weighing Machine With Tensometer; 1) Strain-gauge bridge; 2) Compensation of the reactive component; 3) Zero adjustment; 4) Control; 5) Rheochord; 6) Reversible motor; 7) Device for stopping; 8) Mains; 9) Adjustment of graduation; 10) Overload.



Card 2/3

S/119/60/000/012/015/015
3012/3063



Card 3/3

PODSYEVVALOV, V.N.

21908

Kinyeiika sushki Ryby. Ryb. Khoe-vo, 1949, No. 9, C. 27-43

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 34

KOKOTKIN, Vasil'y Ivanovich; PODSYPANIN, Arkadiy Ivanovich;
SAVOST'YANOV, D.D.; SIVKOV, M.V.; SKUL'SKIY, S.I.;
USAN, A.M., red.; USTIYANTS, V.A., red.

[Design and repair of calculating and punched card machines;
perforators, controllers, and sorting machines] Konstruktsiia
i remont schetno-perforatsionnykh mashin; perforatory, kont-
rol'niki i sortiroval'nye mashiny. Moskva, Gosstatizdat.
Pt.1. 1963. 166 p. (MIRA 17:8)

Podsypanin, V. I. *On the indeterminate equation*
~~Trudy~~ *Trudy* N.S. 24 66: 401-403 (1949).
 (Russian)

Put $x = a + b\sqrt{d}$, $y = c + d\sqrt{d}$ can be written as $x = \rho(\theta)$, $y = \rho(\theta')$ where ρ is the Weierstrass elliptic function of θ and θ' and $d = 4 = f^2$, x is an integer, f lies between g and $g + 1$. By Mordell's theorem (see *Math. Ann.* 21, 190-192 (1922)) the argument $f(x)$ is rational, so each rational x has a unique argument $f(x)$ and f is a one-to-one correspondence between the rational points x and $f(x)$. By the same argument the rational points y are in one-to-one correspondence with the rational points $f(y)$.

100

1990

[illegible]

Source: Mathematical Reviews, 1950 Vol 11 No. 2

AUTHOR: PODSYPANIN V.D. (Tula)

39-4-9/9

TITLE: On the Representation of Numbers by Binary Forms of Fourth Degree (O predstavlenii chisel binarnymi formami chetvertoy stepeni)

PERIODICAL: Mat.Sbornik, 1957, Vol.42, Nr.4, pp. 523-532 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The representation of numbers by binary forms leads to the investigation of the indeterminate equation $f(x,y) = 1$, where f is the form. The author considers the case

$$(1) \quad f(x,y) = x^4 + a_1x^3y + a_2x^2y^2 + a_3xy^3 + a_4y^4$$

under the usual assumptions that the discriminant of $f(x,1)$ is negative and the Galois group is asymmetric. By the consideration of two-termed unities of a certain subring the author succeeds in developing a method which permits to solve (1) in some cases not considered until now. Furthermore this method permits to solve the unsolved equation $17x^2 - y^4 = 16$ which can be reduced to the equation

$$u^4 + 9u^3v + 24u^2v^2 + 53uv^3 - v^4 = 1.$$

It is stated that $x = y = 1$ and $x = y = 4$ are the single integral solutions of $17x^2 - y^4 = 16$. - 8 Soviet and 6 foreign references.

Card 1/1

SUBMITTED:

May 21, 1956

AVAILABLE:

Library of Congress

CSUMAKOV, H.P.; VOROSILOVA, N.K.; VASZILJEVA, K.A.; IAKINA, M.N.;
ASMAHINE, E.E.; DOBROVA, I.N.; DROZDOV, SZ.G.; JANKEVICS, O.D.;
PODSZEDLOVSKIJ, T.SZ.; SZOKOLOVA, I.SZ.; SIRMAN, G.A.; BOJKO, V.M.

Oral mass immunization of the population of the Soviet Union
against poliomyelitis with live vaccine prepared from attenuated
Sabin strains. Orv.hetil. 101 no.4:109-117 Ja '60.

1. Orvostudományi Akadémia, poliomyelitis Kutató Intézet, Moszkva.
(POLIOMYELITIS immunol.)

PODSZUS, E.

Podszus, E.

Resistance of boron. Remarks on the work of F. P. Henninger: "Resistance measurements of boron and silicon carbide."

Ann. Physik

Vol. 29, 1937, pp. 61-2

The existence of 2 different modifications of B is not as yet established.

Abstracted in: Chem. Abs., Vol. 31, 4867²

PODSZUS, E.

Podszus, E.

The preparation of boron, as well as a few of its compounds with nitrogen and carbon.

Z. anorg. allgem. Chem., Vol. 211, 1933, pp. 41-8

Chem. Abs., Vol. 27, p. 2898

KOVAL', V.A.; KRYCHKOV, I.V.; LIKHNITSKIY, G.V.; PODSVYADEK, A.V.;
SASSKIY, K.F.

Electronic dynamometer with strain-gauge transmitters.
Izm.tekh. no.1:16-18 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)
(Dynamometer)

GEL'FAND, I.M. (Moskva); DYUDENI, N.Ye. (SShA); KIRILLOV, A.A. (Moskva);
 PODSIYANIN, V. (Tula); TER-MKRTACHAN, M. (Yerevan); KUZ'MIN, Yu.I.
 (Moskva); VEYL', G. (SShA); PADDEYEV, D.K. (Leningrad); ARHOL'D,
 V.I. (Moskva); IVANOV, V.F. (San-Karlos, Kaliforniya, SShA);
 GRAYEV, M.I. (Moskva); LEBEDEV, N.A. (Leningrad); LOPSHITS, A.M.
 (Moskva); ZHITOMIRSKIY, Ya.I.; MITYAGIN, B.S. (Moskva); SKOPETS,
 Z.A. (Yaroslavl'); PUANKARE, A. (Frantsiya); GAVEL, V.V. (Brno,
 Chekhoslovariya); SOLOMYAK, M.Z. (Leningrad); LEVIN, V.I. (Moskva);
 BARBAN, M.B. (Tashkent); FRIDMAN, L.M. (Tula)

Problems. Mat. pros. no.5:253-260 '60.

(MIRA 13:12)

(Mathematics--Problems, exercises, etc.)

PODSYPANIN, V. D.

On a property of Pythagorean numbers. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
mat. no.4:130-133 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Tul'skiy pedagogicheskiy institut imeni L. N. Tolstogo.

(Numbers, Theory of)

BAKHMUTSKIY, M.A., inzh.; GORBOVETS, M.N., inzh.; PODSYPANIN, Yu.I., inzh.
SHEYNBERG, A.S., inzh.

Experimental molding equipment with packet vibration. Stroi. i
dor. mash. 9 no.3:29-31 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:6)

PODSYPANIN, Yu.I.

Intensification of the production of silicate-concrete slabs
and increasing the productive capacity of existing equipment.
Stroi. mat. 8 no.12:23-24 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Glavnyy inzh. zavoda zhelezobetonnykh konstruktsiy tresta
Kalininstroy.

(Sand-lime products)

PODTEKAYEV, A., kapitan, voyenny letchik vtorogo klassa

Sequence of the shifting of attention. Av. 1 kosm. 47 no.2:75-76
F '65. (MIRA 18:4)

PODTEREBKOV, V.T.; FOMIN, A.S.

Analyzing the dewaxing of the surface equipment. Nefteprom.
delo no.12:17-18 '64. (MIRA 18.3)

1. TSekh nauchno-issledovatel'skikh i proizvodstvennykh rabot
neftepromyslovogo upravleniya "Aksakovneft".

SHABAROV, Yu.S.; POTAPOV, V.K.; KOLOSKOVA, N.M.; PODTEREBKOVA, A.A.;
SVIRINA, V.S.; LEVINA, R.Ya.

Cyclopropanes and cyclobutanes. Part 38: Nitration of 2-substituted
phenylcyclopropanes. Zhur. ob. khim. 34 no.9:2829-2832 S '64.
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

L 43212-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5007745

S/0299/65/000/002/M019/M019

6
B

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Biologiya. Abs. 2M106

AUTHOR: Podtergerya, V. G.

TITLE: Oxidative processes in the muscles of the amputated limbs of dogs after storage under various conditions

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Materialy 26 i 27 itog. nauchn. sessiy Dnepropetr. med. in-ta za 1962 i 1963 g. Ch. 2. Dnepropetrovsk, 1964, 137-138

TOPIC TAGS: muscle oxygen consumption, oxidative metabolism, preserved muscle, tissue transplant, amputated limb

TRANSLATION: Experiments on 30 dogs showed that when the amputated limb was stored at temperatures of 0-7C, the amount of oxygen absorbed decreased by 40% in 2 hours and by 67-75% in 24 hours. The author considers refrigeration to be a favorable environment for the storage of tissues intended for transplant. N. S.

SUB CODE: LS

ENCL: 00

Card 1/1 *me*

PODTETENEV, G.

11027

POLAND/Iron and Steel 4205.0201 Sep 1947

"Poland's Metallurgical Industry," G. Podteteney, 24 pp

"Vnesh Torg" Vol VII, No 9

Average prewar production figures for rolled iron, pig iron, and steel. Average prewar import figures for iron ore, manganese and scrap. Current production capacity of blast furnaces - 850,000 tons per year, of steel foundries - 1,500 tons per year and of rolled iron mills - 835,000 tons per year. Plan for development and reconstruction calls for: Construction of two new blast furnaces, each to produce 600 of pig iron every 24 hours; reconstruction of six manganese furnaces and five rolled iron mills; repair of 30 and

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11027

POLAND/Iron and Steel 4205.0201 (Contd) Sep 1947

construction of eight new rolled iron mills. A table of planned production of open-hearth pig iron, of raw steel and of rolled iron for 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949 and a table showing planned import of iron and export of pig iron and rolled iron during 1947, 1948, 1949.

LC

11027

PODTIAGIN, M.E. Narodnoe khoziaistvo SSSR, ego dostizhenia i sostoianie v 1924 g.,
s atlasom diagramm. 2. izd., ispr. i dop. Moskva, Gosizdat, 1924. 42 p.
CSt-H NN DLC: Unclass.

SO: LC, Soviet Geography, Part I, 1951, Uncl.

Podtiaguine, N. Sur le calcul par groupes des réserves
mathématiques dans l'assurance invalidité. *Assurance*
Vol. 8, No. 8, 1950, pp. 1-10.
The author studies the rate of invalidity
as calculated by the Makeham and Gompertz expressions,
respectively, the Edinstone method of valuation, and the
generalized method of valuation. *Mathematical Reviews*
1951, 11, 10, 101.

Source: *Mathematical Reviews*, 1950 Vol 11 No. 8

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS
 PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX
 3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

Common Elements
 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

11

Kinetics of dehydration of magnesium sulphate heptahydrate. A. S. MIKULINSKI and E. N. FORTINCHENKO (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1938, 8, 629-632).--The velocity of dehydration of $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ in an air stream has been measured, at 80-340°. It is assumed that the process proceeds in two stages: $7H_2O \rightarrow 6H_2O + 1H_2O$, and that its velocity depends on two constants, the first being that of a chemical reaction and the second that of a diffusion. These constants are calc., and their logs represented by straight lines as functions of $1/T$. The activation energy of the dehydration is calc. to be 1670 g.-cal. per mol. of H_2O .
 E. R.

12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300

301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400

401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500

501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600

601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700

701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800

801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885

POLTIMTSORAKO, P. P.

V. S. JATLOV, Zhur Knim Irom, 1937, 14, 935-939

L 10609-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6001056

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0081/65/090/002/0181/0190

AUTHOR: ^{44, 55} Podtjagin, Nikolaj--Podtyagin, N. (Bratislava)

ORG: none

TITLE: One class of algebraic curves

SOURCE: Casopis pro pestovani matematiky, v. 90, no. 2, 1965, 181-190

TOPIC TAGS: class theory, algebra

ABSTRACT: This article demonstrates that the class of algebraic curves containing all the epicycloids, hypocycloids and rose are rational curves as long as they are closed. A single formula gives the value of the order n of all of them. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 10 formulas. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 12 / SUBM DATE: 02Mar64 / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 001

HW

Cord 1/1

PODTOTOVKA

25910

Kolknozhmykh Veterinarnykh i zhivotnovodcheskikh kadrov-vtsentr vnimaniya Peredovaya
Veterinariya, 1948, No. 8. s. 1-3

SO: Letopis' No. 34

Ex. 160

Detection of copper ion. N. A. Tananaev and V. N. Podtschainova (Zavod. Lab., 1940, 9, 163-169).—0.5 mg. of Cu in 1 l. is detected by introduction of CdS into the solution; if [Cu] is not too low, the CdS becomes dark, otherwise it is dissolved in dil. HCl and CuS observed in the residue. If the solution contains Bi, Ag, or Hg in addition to Cu, the ppt. of the sulphides is dissolved in aqua regia and the solution treated with conc. NH_3 ; 10 mg. of Cu per l. give a blue colour.

J. J. B.

SIZYKH, Glafira Ivanovna; GAVRILOVA, Yuliya Pavlovna; LEONT'YEV, Andrey Pavlovich; CHERNICHKOV, Viktor Stepanovich; KHANDROS, Gersh Moshkovich; PODTSUYEVA, Lidiya Mikhaylovna; YANKIN, Sergey Mikhaylovich; GITKOVICH, V.K., inzh., red.; MEDVEDEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Advanced work methods for workers engaged in freight operations] Peredovye metody truda rabotnikov gruzovogo khoziaistva. Moskva, Vses. izdatel'sko-poligr. ob"edinenie M-va putei soobshcheniia, 1961. 91 p. (MIRA 15:3)
(Materials handling) (Railroads--Freight)

PODLYAGIN, Mikhail Yevgen'yevich, prof.; USPENSKIY, A.K., spets. red.;
CHELISHKIN, Yu.G., red.; BALLOD, A.I., tekhn.red.

[Concise course in higher mathematics; theoretical practical
parts] Kratkii kurs vysshei matematiki; teoreticheskaya chast'
i praktikum. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo sel'khoz. lit-ry zhurnalov i
plakatov, 1961. 286 p. (MIRA 14:9)
(Mathematics)

PODTYAZHKIN, V.I.

108 operations for goiter within two years at a rural district hospital. Klin.khir. no.11:62-65 N '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Khirurgicheskoye otdeleniye Kamyshlinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy Kuybyshevskoy oblasti. Nauchnyy rukovoditel' - dotsent fakul'tetskoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki Kuybyshevskogo meditsinskogo instituta B.V. Anikandrov. Adres avtora: Kamyshla, Kuybyshevskoy oblasti, rayonnaya bol'nitsa.

(GOITER)

PODTYAZHKIN, V.I.

PODTYAZHKIN, V.I.; IVANOV, S.A.; ABDRAZAKOVA, Kh.K.

Torsion of the pedicle of a dermoid cyst of the left ovary in a
nine-year-old girl. Akush. i gin. 33 no.4:117 J1-Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya Kamyshlinskoy rayonnoy bol'nitsy
(glavnyy vrach V.I.Podtyazhkin) Kuybyshevskoy oblasti.
(OVARIES--TUMORS)

BUZANOV, I.F., red.; VARSHAVSKIY, B.Ya., red.; ORLOVSKIY, N.I., red.;
PODITYKAN, Ya.P., red.; SHEVCHENKO, V.N., red.; POZHAR, Z.A.,
red.; AREF'YEV, T.I., red.; USHAKOV, A.F., red.; MAKSIMOVICH,
A.Ye., red.; SIDOROV, A.A., red.; DANIKOVA, M.G., red.;
SERDYUK, B.M., red.; LAPCHENKO, K.P., -tekhn. red.

[Basic conclusions of research work in 1959-1960] Osnovnye vy-
vody nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot za 1959-1960 gg. Kiev,
Izd-vo UASKhN, 1962. 308 p. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Kiev. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sa-
kharnoy promyshlennosti. 2. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy
akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im.V.I.Lenina (for
Buzanova).

(Sugar beets--Research)

PODTYKAN, YA. P.

20869. Podtykan, Ya. P. Voprosy agrotekhniki sakhanoy svekly pri poseve segmentirovannymi Klubochkami sbornik nauch rabot (Vsesoyuz. nauch. -issled. in-T sakhar. svekly.) Kiyev - Khar'kov, 1948, s. 152-66.

SO: LETOPIS ZHURNAL STATEY - Vol. 28, Moskva, 1949.

BUZANOV, Ivan Feoktistovich, akademik; VARSHAVSKIY, Boris Yakovlevich;
KUZ'MICH, Semen Iovlevich; ~~PODLYKAN, Yakov Petrovich~~; PRISYAZHNYUK,
Prokopy Fedorovich; USHAKOV, Aleksandr Fedorovich; ONOPRIYENKO,
M.M., red.; MANOYLO, Z.T., tekhn.red.

[Growing sugar beets with the least expenditures of labor] Vy-
rashchivanie sakharnoi svekly s minimal'nymi zatratami truda.
Kiev, Izd-vo Ukrainskoi akad.sel'khoz.nauk, 1960. 91 p.
(MIRA 13:11)

1. Vsesoyuznaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I.
Lenina i Ukrainakaya akademiya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for
Buzanov).

(Sugar beets)

BUZANOV, I.F., akademik, nauchnyy sotrudnik, laureat Leninskoy premii;
 VARSHAVSKIY, B.Ya., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KUZ'MICH, S.I., nauchnyy
 sotrudnik; PODTYKAN, Ya.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik; PRISYAZHNYUK, P.F.,
 nauchnyy sotrudnik; USHAKOV, A.F., nauchnyy sotrudnik; ONOPRIYENKO,
 M.M., red.; VIDONYAK, A.P., tekhn.red.

[New technology of sugar beet cultivation] Novaia tekhnologiya
 vozdel'yvaniia sakharnoi svekly. Kiev, Izd-vo Ukrainskoi akad.
 sel'khoz.nauk, 1961. 27 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Kiyev. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy
 svekly. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sakharnoy
 svekly (for all except Onopriyenko, Vidonyak). 3. Vsesoyuznaya akade-
 miya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni V.I. Lenina i Ukrainskaya akade-
 miya sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk (for Buzanov).
 (Ukraine—Sugar beets)

PODITYKANOV, V.F.

Implement for cutting edges of gypsum plaster boards. Na stroi.
Mosk. 1 no.3:22 Mr. '58. (MIRA 11:8)
(Building--Tools and implements)

PODZYKAYLOV, Yu.

Technical education of the youth. Za rul. 16 no.7:2 of cover
J1 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Sekretar' Ryazanskogo obkoma Vsesoyuznogo Leninskogo Kommunisti-
cheskogo soyuza molodezhi.
(Technical education)

PODITYKAYLOV, Yu.

Youth at the main line of resistance. Starsh.-serzh. no.6:6
Je '61. (MIRA 14:10)

1. Sekretar' Tselinnogo krayevogo komiteta komsomola.
(Virgin Territory)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

2

Ch

Kinetics of the dehydration of magnesium sulfate heptahydrate. A. S. Mikulinak and R. N. Rubinshtein. *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.) 8, 800-8 (1936). Data are given on the rate of loss of water from $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O$ at 80-200°. The values of temp. and of K from the equation $K = \text{active surface}/(a - x)^{0.6}$ are 75°, 0.06; 100°, 0.13; 135°, 0.34; 150°, 0.54; 200°, 0.73. The classical diffusion equation is also applicable, giving good results. It is concluded from the constancy of the constants that the process consists of two reactions $MgSO_4 \cdot 7H_2O \rightarrow H_2O + MgSO_4 \cdot 6H_2O \rightarrow 5H_2O + MgSO_4 \cdot H_2O$. The energy of activation of the dehydration of magnesium sulfate. A. S. Mikulinak and R. N. Rubinshtein. *Ibid.* 1936-12.—A value of 1670 cal./mol. is obtained and held to indicate that the final stage of the dehydration process is a desorption from a surface mol. F. H. Rathmann

ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PODTYNNYY, I.

Device for adjusting crane beams. Stroitel' no.10:14 0 '58.

(MIRA 11:11)

(Cranes, derricks, etc.)

PODUARYEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; MAROV, M.Ya., inzh.

Errors in machining on hydraulically controlled machine tools
caused by the nonrigidity of the system. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
mashinostr. no.11:91-102 '60. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni N.E.
Baumana.

(Machine tools--Hydraulic driving)

17

CA

Toxic effects of some metals on fish and river crabs.
Václav Podlubský and Eduard Štelronský (Stát. výz.
řan. rybářská a hydrobiol., Vodňany, Czech.). *Sborník
Českoslov. Akad. Zemědělské* 21, 200-22(1948).—Cu is
most toxic, then Zn, brass, Fe, and Ni; Al is toxic in waters
low in Ca. Cu coated with Zn is slightly toxic; tin and
iron coated with Zn are but slightly toxic, and stainless
steel, Fe coated with Ni and Cr, and Pb are nontoxic.
Jan Míčka

CA

Toxic effects of some metals on both small and large water organisms. Václav Paloušek and Eduard Šedláček (Statní vyz. stanice, Velehrad, Czech.). *Abstrakt Českoslov. Akad. Zemišedství* 23, 269-15 (1950); cf. C.A. 44, 80086.—Even the smallest amts. of Cu, Zn, and brass in water with fish destroy the minute animal plankton in water as well as the larger animal organisms and make such waters either temporary or permanently unfit for fish culture. The toxic effect of these metals is very pronounced on the larvae of ephemeroptera while the larvae of chironomids are most resistant. Jan Míček

OK

NI

Tonic effects of some metals on the fry of the common pike (*Esox lucius*), spawn of great maraena (*Coregonus maraena* Bloch), and spawn of the common trout (*Salmo fario*). Václav Podubský and Eduard Štědronský (Statní výz. stanice rybníků hydrobiol., Vodňany, Czech.). *Stavba Českoslov. Akad. Zemědělské* 23, 295-304 (1951); cf. C.A. 44, 8008b.—On pike fry and spawn the toxicity of metals manifested itself in this order: Cu, brass, and Zn. Zn is commonly used in fish hatcheries and has killed all spawn before the hatching time. Fe was harmless. It is possible to avoid losses by properly choosing a suitable material for the equipment and instruments of fish hatcheries and for the transporting vessels. Jan Míčka

CA

HL

Toxicity of *Cicuta virosa* L. for fish. Václav Podubský
Státní výz. stanice ryb. a hydrobiol., Vodňany, Czech.).
Sborník Českoslov. Akad. Zemědělské 23, 302-13(1951).--
The expts., carried out in aquaria with both cut and whole
Cicuta rootstocks in different wt. ratios to H₂O (1:50, 1:57.9,
1:100, 1:100), show that cicutoxin is a virulent fish poison.
It can be easily extd. from *Cicuta* rootstocks and quickly
penetrates into the fish body. It acts on the nervous sys-
tem, increases the secretion of slime, paralyzes the respira-
tory organs, and finally fish die with symptoms of suffoca-
tion. The most resistant was *Carassius vulgaris*, the least
was *Perca fluviatilis*. While the fish poisoning in large
ponds with wide *Cicuta* overgrowths is not probable, there
is a possibility of poisoning young and delicate fish in small,
shallow pond bays contg. large quantities of cut-down *Cicuta*.
Jan Mléka

Podunsky, V.
/ Argillaceous schists and kaolinite-montmorillonite clays
from some deposits in Bosnia. V. Podunsky, *Geol. Glasnik*
(Sarajevo) 1955, 33-41 (Pub. 1955) English summary.
In the Paleozoic schists of Bosnia, kaolinite and montmorillonite
argillaceous schist occur in some places. In the Paleozoic
contain pyrophyllite and illite, while at basalt they contain
mainly halloysite and montmorillonite. In the serpentinite
at Ljeskovica there are nests of a clay composed chiefly of
kaolinite and montmorillonite. Curves of the differential-
thermal analyses and analyses by x-ray diffraction are given
for each specimen. Owing to contamination the material is
not refractory. S. Miholc

PODUBNY, Y.

"A contribution to the biology of the burbot (*Lota lota*).", p. 63,
(SPORNÍK, Vol. 26, #1/2, Feb, 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of
Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

U
"Fish spawn's need of oxygen during the hatching.", p. 83, (SBORNIK,
Vol. 26, #1/2, Feb. 1953, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol. 2, #8, Library of
Congress, August 1953, Uncl.

PODUBSKY, VACLAV

Vodni, bazinne a pobrezni rostliny; vyskyt, zivot a vyznam, zvlaste v rybarstvi. Praha, Statni zemedelske nakladatelstvi, 1954. 215 p. (Fresh-water, swamp, and river-bank plants; their occurrence, life, and importance, especially for fisheries.)

DA Not in DLC

sSO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EFAL), LC, Vol. 5, no. 2
February 1956

PODUBSKY, Venceslav

Regional characteristics of the origin and geotectonic position of
the gypsum-anhydrite deposits in Bosnia, Hercegovina, and Croatia.
Geol glas BiH 7:161-166 '63.

PODUFALOV, S.V.

Attachment for automatic winding of jacquard cards on the jacquard
card-repeating "Wuerker" make machine. Leh.prom. no.1:23-24 Ja-Mr
'65. (MIRA 18:4)

PODUFALOV, S.V.

Electric circuit breaker for the stop of the "Tekstima" automatic embroidery machine in case of the upper thread breakage. Tekst.prom. 22 no.3:77-78 Mr '62. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Pomoshchnik mastera vyshival'nogo uchastka Kiyevskoy trikotazhnoy fabriki imeni Rozy Lyuksemburg.
(Knitting machines)(Automatic control)

PODUFALYY, T. I.

26556 Sistemy soderzhaniya pochvy i udobreniya v sadakh. Sad i ogorod, 1949, No. 8, s. 9-10.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

PODUFALYY, T. I.

"Importance of Perennial Legumes and Grasses for the Control of Chlorosis
in Fruit Trees," Sovetskaia Agronomiia, vol. 9, no. 4, 1951. p. 92-94
20 So84

So: Sira-Si-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

PODUFALYY, T.I.

PODUFALYY, T.I.

600

1. PODUFALYY, T.I.

2. USSR (600)

"The Significance of Perennial Grasses in Combating Chlorosis of Fruit Trees," Sov Agron, 1951, No. 4.

9. Mikrobiologiya, Vol XX, No. 5, 1951.

W-24635.

PODUFALYY, T. I.

"Chlorosis Control of Apple and Pear," Sad i Ogorod, no. 4, 1950, pp. 31-34,
80 Sal3

So: Sira-Si-90-53, 15 Dec. 1953

1. PODUFALYY, T. I.
 2. USSR (600)
 4. Fruit Culture
 7. Yearly high yields. Sad i og. no. 9, 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January, 1953. Unclassified.

PODUFALYY, T.I., kand.
USOV, A.G., kand.sel'skokhzyaystvennykh nauk; PODUFALYY, T.I., kand.
sel'skokhzyaystvennykh nauk.

Obtaining high fruit yields every year. Nauka i pered.op.v
sel'khoz. 7 no.9:40-42 S '57. (MIRA 10:10)

1. Krymskaya opytanaya stantsiya sadovodstva.
(Fruit culture)

BORTSOVA, M.P.; GAMAYUNOVA, P.B.; POPLAVSKAYA, A.V.; SHPICHKO, N.P.;
PAVLOV, G.D.; PODUNOVA, A.T.; LOVA, N.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, R.P.;
ATARUKOV, A.G.; ~~VOROB'YEVA~~, Ye.I.; GAN'YANTS, E.M.; GELLER, D.Ya.;
PARSHINA, M.A.; FILINA, R.A.; CHUVELYAYEVA, Ye.S.

Selecting demulsifiers for crude oils processed in Groznyi refineries.
Trudy GrozNII no.4:17-26 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (GrozNII)
(for Pavlov, Podunova, Lova).
(Groznyi--Petroleum--Refining)

PODUOYSKIY, I. I.

21921. PODUOYSKIY, I. I.

Peredelka prirody sel'skokhozyaystvenugkl zhivotnykh. Nauka i zhizn, 1949,
No 6, s. 14-18. - Bibliogr: 12 NAZV.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statel, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

25409 S/122/60/000/012/014/018
A161/A130

1.1100

AUTHOR:

Podurayev, B. N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent

TITLE:

The durability and strength of carbide tools machining bores with low rigidity and intense vibration

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 12, 1960, 58 - 65

TEXT: The cutting process parameters effect on tools had been studied sufficiently with one exception - the effect of vibration. The article presents the results of an experimental investigation at MVTU im. Bauman (MVTU im. Bauman) with high-speed drilling and boring 6.8 - 40 mm diameter holes in 500 - 1,000 mm deep steel blanks. Forced vibration with a frequency equal to the rpm of the work was unavoidable, but it was stated that natural vibration as well as forced vibration of another frequency can be damped to a minimum. The following causes of forced vibration were observed: uneven work metal hardness in the bore cross section area in drilling, and asymmetry of the bore in boring; some curvature always produced by tools in the bores, and then followed; inaccuracy of cutting edges and their uneven wear. Formulae of vibration from different causes are given, and the vibration initiation illustrated in schematic diagrams. Works by Professor A. F.

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A161/A130

The durability and strength of carbide tools...

Sokolovskiy are mentioned where it had been proven that the cutting force at the incision is lower than during established cutting process. The experimental data and calculations confirmed that the vibration amplitude depended mainly on the combinations of the forced and natural vibration frequency, and the worst dynamic cutting conditions occur when the work rpm (cutting speed) coincides with the natural frequency of the system. Selection of cutting speed below or above the resonance improved the cutting process. Detailed observations were conducted in drilling deep 6.8 mm diameter holes with single-sided drills tipped with BK8 (VK8) alloy, at off-resonance speed. The data of laboratory and shop observations prove that the cutting efficiency is higher and tool durability better when the system load passes into above-resonance range and the cutting speed increases, e.g., rpm increase from 3,500 to 5,500 (or from 75 to 118 m/min), raised the work productivity 1.6 times and the accuracy 1.25 times, but the drills durability dropped from 180 to 141 min (or 1.27 times), whilst the work capacity of a single drill rose from 13.8 to 17.2 m. It is estimated that similar results are to be expected in turning long thin shafts. Increased feed per revolution had adverse effect. The physical wear of cutting edges consisted in appearance of pitting spots on the front face of the tool, and convergence of the spots into a larger pit. Wear was fastest on the gauging tip of the drills, B (Fig. 12). It was, therefore, recommended to increase

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A161/A130

The durability and strength of carbide tools...

the φ angles in plan view to 70° . Higher wear on the main face of the drill than on the auxiliary is due to less heat on the auxiliary face. The practice shows that also other causes of carbide drills failure do exist. One is brittle failure from insufficient mechanical strength of the carbide tips. And, as stated from records at a mass production plant, the cutting tip tears off, or the cutting edge and chamfer or the whole work end of thin 6.8 mm diameter drills, or the stem gets twisted. The optimum drills geometry and cutting conditions stated are given in Table 1 for drilling steel grades: 1) "50A", Brinell hardness number HB 170-217; 2) "45X" (45Kh); Rockwell number HRC 28-30; 3) "50A" with HB 225-315:

	Hole diam. mm	φ°	φ_1°	α°	α_1°	mm	d_0 mm	Taper	rpm	v m/min	s mm/rev	s mm/rev
1)	6.8	70	70	15	15	2.4	0.3	0.3/100	5,500	118	0.022	121.0
2)	6.8	60	60	15	15	2.3	0.2-0.25	0.3/100	3,600	78	0.019	68.5
3)	15.0	65-70	60	15	15	5	-	0.2/100	1,200	60	0.035	42.0

The following recommendations are made: The first condition for good results is high quality of tool and machine settings. VK8 tips must be produced by a special

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A161/A130

The durability and strength of carbide tools....

lized plant and checked in accordance with state standard rules; the fluorescent flaw detection method is recommended for checking the brazed joint and the absence of cracks [the Avtomobilnyy zavod im. Likhacheva (Automobile Plant im. Likhachev) has practical experience with this method]. Stress in the welded joint between the stem and the drill end can be relieved by submerging drills into sand heated to 200 - 400°C, straight after welding. Best grinding wheels for VK8 tips are the cup-shaped of "CM1" (SM1), "CM2" (SM2), grit 60, with ceramic bond. The drilling machine for high-speed deep drilling must meet all accuracy standards requirements. Vibration dampers must be used for long thin drills - one stationary damper on the tailstock, and one mobile rest. Special attention must be paid to the shape of the chip that must be easily washed out, and the cutting fluid pressure must be sufficient. In the case of using such drilling in automatic lines, checking of drills on one or two blanks must be made obligatory preliminary to using in the line. There are 14 figures, 2 tables and 6 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 4/5

PODURAYEV, V.N., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Investigating the rigidity of the system machine tool-parts-tool
for boring deep and precise holes. Trudy MVTU no.66:127-174 '55.
(MIRA 9:8)

(Drilling and boring machinery)

SATEL', E.A.; PODURAYEV, V.N.

On the ~~essentials~~ of the physical concept of machine-tool--
workpiece--tool system stability. Stan. 1 instr. 26 no.5:
3-5 My '55. (MLRA 8:8)
(Machine tools) (Balancing of machinery)

SOV/122-58-5-25/26

AUTHOR: Podurayev, V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Dotsent

TITLE: Inter-Vuz Conference on Technology
(Mezhvuzovskaya tekhnologicheskaya konferentsiya)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya, 1958, Nr 5,
p 84 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: An inter-vuz conference took place in January, 1958 at the MVTU (Moscow Technical University) imeni Bauman, devoted to manufacturing problems in the engineering and instrument industries. 22 universities and representatives of research institutes in the main engineering and instrument branches took part. Over 50 papers were read. The following papers were devoted to the state of knowledge of the theoretical foundations of production engineering. "The Basic Trends of Development in Engineering Manufacture" by Satel Ye.A., "The Fundamental Theoretical Problems in the Development of Casting", by Rubtsov, M.N., "Current Problems of Metallurgy and Heat Treatment of Metals" by Sidorin, I.I., Professor, "Accuracy and Interchangeability in Engineering" by Prof. B.S. Balakshin and "Present State of the Theory of Plastic Deformation in Press-forming Manufacture" by Ye.A. Popov, Doctor of Technical Sciences. In these papers, the main attention was devoted to

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Inter-Vuz Conference on Technology

manufacturing methods which could be performed by small, light, universal and economic plants. new production methods capable of improving the life of machine components are needed. The trends of increasing power of machine tools, greater expansion of high-speed manufacturing processes and the need to ensure the greatest precision in manufacture were emphasized. The theory of interchangeability of machine components requires further development primarily in its application to pneumatic, hydraulic and electrical elements. In several papers, the inadequate use made in the theory of manufacturing methods of modern achievements in science was deprecated. Further developments in the several branches of engineering science needed in connection with topical manufacturing problems were indicated. Widespread automation and overall mechanisation of manufacture were discussed in the following papers: "Trends of Development in Automatic Welding" by Nikolayev, G.A., Professor, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Architecture and Building "The Automation of Manufacturing Processes in Engineering" by Prof. G.A. Shaumyan, "The Part Played by Electronics in the Solution of Automation Problems" by Kugushev, A.M., Professor, "The Configuration and Classification of Automatic Production

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SOV/122-58-5-25/26

Inter-Vuz Conference on Technology

Machines and Their Basic Elements" by Prof. S.I. Artobolevskiy, "The Basic Trends of Development in the Theory of Automatic Regulating and Control" by Solodvnikov, A.V. Professor, "The Application of Electronic Devices to the Programme Control of Metal Cutting Machine Tools" by B.V. Anisimov. In the present state of its development, automation must ensure not only an increased productivity of labour but also a high accuracy in the performance of its individual operation and the constancy of its properties in time. Problems of the evaluation of the economic effectiveness of introducing any form of automation under given manufacturing conditions must be further elucidated. The flexibility of automated production should be given attention. The problems set by these developments must be solved to an increasing degree by the methods of automatic electronic regulating and control and by programme control systems.

Card 3/3

1. Industrial Production--USSR 2. Engineering--USSR 3. Instruments
--Production

PODURAYEV, V.N.; ZAKHAROV, Yu.G.

~~Causes~~ of excitation and damping methods of natural vibrations
caused by metal cutting. Nauch.dokl.vys.shkoly; mash. 1 prib.
no.1:200-209 '59. (MIRA 12:8)

1. Stat'ya predstavlena Moskovskim vysshim tekhnicheskim
uchilishchem im. Baumana.
(Metal cutting--Vibration)

S/121/59/000/12/002/003

18.8200

AUTHORS:

Podurayev, V.N., Zakharov, Yu.Ye.

TITLE:

Metal Turning Operations With Vibration Cutting¹⁸

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, 1959, No 12, pp 11 - 16

TEXT:

The authors point out that the extending application of multi-tool machining makes the problem of eliminating chips from the cutting zone of utmost importance, the more so, as chip breakers and the use of tools with chip-breaking grooves has not shown satisfactory results. Investigations which were carried out from 1957 to 1958 at the MVTU im. Bauman (Moscow Technical College im. Bauman) in the field of lathework with vibration cutting showed that this cutting method ensures reliable chip breaking and, moreover, if applied under optimum conditions, results in an improved machinability, decrease of cutting stresses and increase of tool durability. The tests were carried out with a hydraulic vibration slide (Figures 1 and 2), mounted on the lathe carriage, which, during the longitudinal feed, imparted additional oscillating motion to the tool. The authors describe the cutting conditions and steel grades used during the tests. Stating that one of the fundamental

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Metal Turning Operations With Vibration Cutting S/121/59/000/12/002/003

advantages of vibro-cutting is the fact that finely broken up chips are produced, they point out that the direction of oscillations, their amplitude and frequency are of utmost importance. By experiments it was established that the most effective oscillations are those which coincide with the direction of feed, since in this case not only reliable chip breaking, but also satisfactory precision and surface finish are warranted. It was found during the tests that the necessary pressure on the piston of the operating cylinder should be 40 at. Figure 4 shows the picture of a superposition of the vibration tracks of the tool over the length of involute of the cylindrical surface during the turning with a frequency of f and an amplitude of A , with a constant longitudinal feed of s_0 . The involute is given for different ratios between magnitude of perimeter of machined part πD and the sum of wavelengths for the integer number of periods of selected vibrations. One wavelength is $\lambda = vT = \frac{v}{f}$, where v is the cutting speed, T is the oscillation period and f is the oscillation frequency. By presenting pertinent formulae and graphs as results of detailed investigations, the authors state that reliable chip breaking is obtained with all oscillation frequencies which differ from the number of revolutions of the machined part by 10% or more. Concerning machining accuracy, it was found in the course of the investigations

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Metal Turning Operations With Vibration Cutting S/121/59/000/12/002/003

that, compared with ordinary turning, the vibration method does not affect the machining accuracy, which is to a great extent due to the fact that the hydraulic vibration slide possesses the same rigidity as any standard lathe slide. In order to obtain the 6th class surface finish or higher with vibration cutting, it is necessary to pay great attention to the frequency and amplitude of vibration, the cutting conditions and tool geometry. With the aid of various space diagrams and graphs the authors prove that the average height of micro-roughness during vibration turning remains constant and is equal to that of standard lathework. This was confirmed by laboratory and industrial tests carried out by the MVTU. The test data obtained show, moreover, that, if vibration turning is carried out with frequencies which come up to the revolution frequencies of the machined part or are the multiple of this magnitude, this results in a better surface finish than with standard turning. Investigations of the tool durability showed that with vibration cutting no increased wear of the tool cutting edge is taking place, as various factors, enumerated by the authors, tend to reduce the load on the cutting edge. The authors conclude that vibration cutting will be of greatest importance, particularly for automated production process. Eleven sets of graphs, 5 diagrams, 2 photographs, 4 Soviet references.



Card 3/3

PODURAYEV, V.N.; kand.tekhn.nauk,dots.

Durability and strength of hard-alloy cutting tools for machining
holes under conditions of low rigidities and intense vibrations.
Vest.mash. 40 no.12:58-65 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Metal-cutting tools)

PODURAYEV, V.N.; DAL'SKIY, A.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; ZAKHAROVA, L.S.,
ved. red.; PELEKH, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Organization of research work on vibrations caused by machining]
Organizatsiia nauchno-issledovatel'skikh rabot po vibratsiiam pri
mekhanicheskoi obrabotke. Moskva, Vses. in-t nauchno-tekhn. in-
formatsii, 1961. 64 p. (MIRA 14:11)
(Metal cutting--Vibration) (Engineering research)

1.1100

28160
S/122/61/000/009/004/009
D298/D305

AUTHORS: Satel', E.A., Honored Scientist and Technologist,
Doctor of Technical Sciences, Professor, Podurayev,
V.N., Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent,
~~Kamalov~~, V.S., Engineer and Bezborodov, A.M.
Engineer

TITLE: Technological possibilities and the prospects
for applying vibrational machining

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no.9, 1961, 51-57

TEXT: When high alloy tenacious steel (including heat-resis-
ting and rustproof alloys) is machined, the shavings emerge,
as a rule, in compact pieces. Such shavings complicate the
operation of automatic metal-cutting machines; subsequent re-
moval and transporting of shavings and their processing are
difficult. The methods used at present for breaking them are

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S/122/61/000/009/004/009
D298/D305

Technological possibilities ...

not universal and reliable. For this reason, the method of vibrational machining has been chosen, as it ensures reliable and stable breaking of shavings irrespective of the materials used. The authors analyze in detail this method and give pertinent diagrams and layouts for it. Particular attention is devoted to the process of machining when vibrations are applied in the direction of the work piece feed. In Figure 1 a layout of a hydraulic vibration support is given; this device permits regulating the vibration frequencies and amplitudes. To excite the vibration a hydraulic motor, type ГГ-83 (GG-V3) and a DC electric motor with transformer ГЗ-83 (GE-V3) can be used. For laboratory research, vibrators ГГ-В and ГЗ-В (GG-V and EG-V) are used. They are provided with an auto-vibrating mechanical support having the following characteristics: Vibration frequency 20-100 hertz; vibration amplitude 0.05-1.00 mm. The advantages of this support, as compared to other designs, are

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31137

S/122/62/000/001/004/005
D221/D304

1100
AUTHORS:

Satel', E.A., Honored Scientist and Technician, Doctor
of Technical Sciences, Professor, Podurayev, V.N.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences, Docent, Tuktanov, A.G.,
and Suvorov, A.A., Engineers

TITLE:

Vibratory drilling of holes in stainless and heat
resisting steels

PERIODICAL: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 1, 1962, 67-70

TEXT: The NVTU imeni Bauman (NVTU im. Bauman) carried out research
on vibratory drilling, where the tool receives axial oscillations. This
produces small chips which are easily removed so that mechanized feed
and automation of the process become feasible. The special vibratory
drilling machine increased the efficiency by 2.5 times and prolonged
the tool life 3 times when machining nuts in 1X18H9T (1Kh18N9T) steel.
The sinusoidal axial oscillations of the drill with an amplitude a and
frequency ω distort the usual helical motion of the cutting edge of the

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S/122/62/000/001/004/005

D221/D304

Vibratory drilling ...

tool. The equations of motion of the latter in cylindrical coordinates are $r = \frac{d}{2}$; $\varphi = \omega_n t$; $X_A = v_s t + a \sin \omega_f t$. After some manipulations,

Eq. (4)

$$s_t = X_B - X_A =$$

$$= \frac{s_0}{2} + 2a \cos \frac{\omega_f}{\omega_n} \left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \sin \frac{\omega_f}{\omega_n} \cdot \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (4)$$

is obtained which gives the current feed s_t . Analysis

of the vibratory drilling has revealed that for a given

amplitude the fractioning of the chips is best, when there is a certain ratio between the number of revolutions of the tool and the frequency of vibrations. Similar results are obtained during drilling, characterized by two simultaneously oscillating cutting edges. If during a half-turn of the drill there are k full periods of oscillations and a remaining part of a period l , Eq. (7)

$$s_t = \frac{s_0}{2} + 2a \cos 2(k+l) \left(\varphi + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \times \sin 2(k+l) \frac{\pi}{2} \quad (7)$$

In the experiments, the frequency was 200 cycles, $n=2800$ rpm; the chip

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31437

Vibratory drilling ...

S/122/62/000/001/004/005
D221/D304

was broken into about four parts during one revolution of the drill. Motion of the chip in the grooves of the drill is facilitated by reduction of the friction coefficient due to the mechanics of displacement of granulated bodies on vibrating surfaces. The second factor which increases the efficiency, is due to the kinematics of the process of cutting. If the radius of curvature of the cutting edge is commensurate with the thickness of the chip (which is the case in drilling holes of small diameter) there is an intense work hardening of metal. Measurement of torque and axial forces revealed a reduction of the cutting force P_z

when the feed increased up to a certain value; further increase of the feed leads to larger forces. The third factor is due to changes in the physical process of plastic deformation caused by a variable load. The speed of the drill is composed of rotational and feed components that are constant, and a superimposed oscillatory part. This results in slight alteration of the machining speed, as well as in marked changes of the cutting angles. Deformation of the metal is then changed, and the chip becomes fractured. This is especially important for stainless and heat resisting steels which are more susceptible to work hardening.

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/15/2000

L 39321-65 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(h)/EWP(b)/EWP(l)/
EWA(h) Pf-4/Peb JD S/0121/65/000/002/0023/0025
ACCESSION NR: AP5007720

AUTHORS: Podurayev, V. N.; Suvorov, A. A.

TITLE: Thread cutting with taps in heat resisting steels by means of ultrasonic vibration

SOURCE: Stanki i instrument, no. 2, 1965, 23-25

TOPIC TAGS: machine tool industry, machine shop practice, transformer, vibrator/
UZG 6.3 generator, 2B118 machine

ABSTRACT: A device and technology for cutting threads in heat-resistant steels by means of ultrasonic vibrations are described. Figure 1 on the Enclosure is a sectional view of the cutting device. The apparatus is mounted upon a vertical boring stand (model 2B118) with certain modifications. In Fig. 1, 2 is the frame fastened to the stand, 4 is an elastic vibration transformer and a magnetostrictive transformer fastened to the frame, machine nut 1 fixes the removable part of the transformer. A UZG-6.3 generator supplies power to the magnetostrictive transformer. Water at a pressure of 1.5-2.0 atm flows through the frame to provide cooling. The width and thickness of the thread cuts are related to the vibration frequency by the equations $a_z = a'_z + a''_z \sin \omega t$, } where a'_z and b'_z are the
 $b_z = b'_z - b''_z \sin \omega t$, }

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ACCESSION NR: AP5007720

thickness and width due to vibrational motion, t - time, and ω - vibration frequency. A complete development of the geometric cutting parameters is given and includes equations for vibration speed and for kinematic angle settings for forward and reverse cuts. The method described yielded cleaner thread cuts than conventional methods. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 10 equations.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SOV: 006

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 23480-65 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(b) Pf-4 JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5002337

S/0145/64/000/011/0098/0105

14
B

AUTHOR: Grabin, V.G. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor); Rodurayev, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Korotkevich, Yu. N. (Engineer)

TITLE: A blasting installation for investigating ultrahigh speed cutting

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1964, 98-105

TOPIC TAGS: metal cutting, high speed cutting, cutting tool design

ABSTRACT: The cutting processes presently in use result in specific cutting pressures exceeding the limiting strength of metals by at least 100%. Besides, the available speeds lower the efficiency when cutting newly designed materials, as well as being very costly. New methods are currently being worked out both in the Soviet Union and abroad, such as ultrahigh speed cutting. By this method, the plastic deformation and the heat evolved per unit length of cutting tool motion are lowered. However, the quantity of heat obtained in a certain time increases greatly, worsening the working conditions of the cutting tool. Above a certain speed, however, the temperature begins to drop, becoming the same as for the previously used cutting process. The quantity heat obtained during cutting depends on the energy used for deformation of the cut layer. The decrease in plastic deformation at very high cutting speeds is caused by concentration of the plastic deformation in minute volumes.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5002337

as well as by intensive heating of the contact layers leading to lower forces of friction. The energy sources used for ultrahigh speed cutting are explosives, compressed air, powerful sparks, ignited gases, high flux magnetic density, as well as common electric motors. The present authors designed a special blasting tool with a mounted tool holder. Two of them were used, one for testing and one for measuring the cutting force. Cutting speeds were measured before cutting, at the beginning of cutting and during the cutting process within the limits of 200-1200 m/sec. The obtained shaving was smooth when the cutting speed was increased from 400 to 800 m/sec. The cutting installation designed for the tests was very heavy and it will not be used for practical applications. Powder was used as the source of energy instead of the high explosives employed for stamping. Equations showed that the pressure on the metal depends on the gases obtained during powder blasting and on the cutting deformation energy. An empirical factor was derived for the losses caused by radiation, friction and other reasons. The use of powder for mortars results in speeds which are lower than those needed for ultrahigh speed cutting. However, the installation is of simple design and may be used for machining various parts. The solution of several other problems, including the design of cutting tools, cutting speeds, recharging and return of the press to the initial position, will allow it to be used as an automatic machine tool. Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 formula.

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L 20780-66

ACC NR: AP6005563

EW P(k)/EW T(d)/EW T(m)/EWA(d)/EW P(l)/EW P(v)/EW P(t)/EW P(h) MJW/JD

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/65/000/010/0063/0066

AUTHORS: Podurayev, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Suvorov, A. A. (Engineer); Yaroslavl'sev, V. M. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Machining of threads in stainless and heat resistant steels by vibrational and impact-impulse methods

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 10, 1965, 63-66 steel,

TOPIC TAGS: threading machine, metalworking, metalworking machinery/ 4Kh12N8G8MFB steel, R18F2M threading machine

ABSTRACT: To improve thread cutting in stainless and heat resistant steels, vibrational and impact-impulse thread cutting tools have been developed at MVTU imeni Baumann. The operation of an electrohydraulic rotational vibrator (A. A. Suvorov and V. I. Yudin. Gidravlicheskiye ustroystvo dlya slozhnogo dvizheniya. Byulleten' izobreteniy, 1961, No. 22) is discussed, and experimental results for cutting M8 x 1.25 nuts out of 4Kh12N8G8MFB steel, using a R18F2M tool under

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UDC: 621.99:621.9.048.6

L 20780-66

ACC NR: AP6005563

operating equations are derived. Tests performed on 4 types of steel (1Kh18N9T, 2Kh13, 38Kh, and EI654) indicate that, under correct operating conditions, tool life is increased 3-3.5 times using the impact thread cutting method. Engineer N. M. Demin participated in the experiments. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables, and 16 formulas.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 001

Card 3/3

L 45607-66 EWP(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) LJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6013815

SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/65/000/010/0194/0198

55
B

AUTHOR: Podurayev, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences, Lecturer); Pastunov, V. A. (Engineer); Veyler, S. Ya. (Doctor of chemical sciences)

ORG: None

TITLE: Coolants as a means for increasing productivity in vibration drilling of stainless and high-temperature steels 18

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 10, 1965, 194-198

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, high temperature steel, drilling machine, metal machining, COOLING, MECHANICAL VIBRATION

ABSTRACT: The process of vibration drilling in special media is studied to develop means for increasing the efficiency of this machining method applied to high-temperature and stainless steels and alloys. Coolants containing molybdenum disulfide were used in stability tests of conventional and vibration drilling. The results were compared with those of control tests with coolants ordinarily used for drilling heat-resistant materials in industry. The material tested was EI65^h high-temperature steel. Twist drills made from R18 high-speed steel 1.5 mm in diameter were used. The vibration drilling conditions were: spindle speed--1500 rpm, feed--15 mm/min, spindle vibration frequency--125 cps and spindle vibration amplitude--0.01 mm. A microscope was

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UDC: 621.979.063

Card 2/2 *pla*

ACC NR: AP6036889

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0122/66/000/011/0065/0068

AUTHOR: Podurayev, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Pastunov, V. A. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Increasing the efficiency of a vibration drill by the use of active lubricating-cooling media

SOURCE: Vestnik mashinostroyeniya, no. 11, 1966, 65-68

TOPIC TAGS: drilling machine, metal machining, inorganic lubricant

ABSTRACT: The experiments were carried out in the following manner. An aggressive liquid medium of appropriate viscosity is sprayed on the cutting zone. This medium comes into contact with and etches the cutting edges. A neutral solution is then applied. After this, the cutting is stopped. By examining the cutting edges under a microscope, it is possible to determine the boundaries of the etched zone, and the size of the zone in which the liquid or its vapors have penetrated the contact surface. The experiments were made during conventional and vibration drilling of Kh18N9T steel with a straight through cutter made of R18 steel, under the following conditions: $v = 6.7$ meters/min; $t = 2$ mm; $s = 0.2$ mm/rev; vibration frequency $f = 40$ cycles; vibration amplitude $A = 0.2$ mm. The direction of the vibration was along the X-X axis. The aggressive liquid medium was a mixture of oxalic and nitric acids, and the

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UDC: 621.951.1.048.6

ACC NR: AP6036889

neutralizer was a saturated soda solution. The article shows microphotos of the type of the cutter following conventional and vibration cutting under the above conditions. The conclusion from the above preliminary experiments was that, with vibration cutting, it is possible for larger size particles in suspension to penetrate between the cutting tool and the surface being machined. To test the effect of various lubricating and cooling media, tests were carried out on heat resistant steel EI481, using a large variety of such media. As a result of the experiments, the most effective media were found to be those which contained graphite and molybdenum disulfide powders in suspension. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11, 13/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 001

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP7009562

SOURCE CODE: UR/0145/66/000/011/0129/0137

AUTHOR: V. N. Podurayev (Candidate of Technical Sciences; Docent);
Sabel'nikov, V. V. (Engineer)

ORG: none

TITLE: Dynamic stability of the tool shaft during ordinary and vibrational
drilling of deep holes

SOURCE: IVUZ. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 11, 1966, 129-137

TOPIC TAGS: stainless steel, structure dynamic stability, high temperature
steel, drilling machine /Kh18N9T stainless steel

SUB CODE: 13

ABSTRACT: A new method is considered for drilling high-temperature and
stainless steel (Kh18N9T) in an operation based on the vibrational of the
operation are taken into account, with particular attention to a computation
of the dynamic stability of a long, thin tool shaft. The authors also
present an engineering method of solving the problem. The article was
presented by Professor V. G. Saksel'tsev, of MBTU im N. E. Bauman. Orig.
art. has: 4 figures and 9 formulas. [JPRS: 49028]

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UDC: 621.95

0930 1087

ACC NR: AN6025269

Monograph

UR/

Podurayev, Viktor Nikolayevich (Candidate of Technical Sciences)

Machining of heat and corrosion resistant materials (Obrabotka razaniyem zharoprochnykh i nerzhaveyushchikh materialov) Moscow, Izd-vo "Vysshaya shkola," 1965. 518 p. illus., biblio. 6000 copies printed. Textbook for students specializing in machinery and instrument manufacture at institutes of higher learning.

TOPIC TAGS: metal oxidation, heat resistant steel, high strength steel, heat resistant alloy, solid mechanical property, metal machining, high strength alloy, corrosion resistant alloy, wear resistant metal

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This textbook is intended for students of schools of higher technical education and may be helpful to those studying the theory of machining processes and respective projects. It may also be useful to staff members of machine-building organizations. The book reviews various types of heat- and oxidation-resistant high-strength steels and alloys, analyzes their mechanical properties and describes various methods of machining them. It explains theoretical principles of machining, outlines wear-resistant tools used in machining, indicates lubricants and coolers employed in machining, and discusses in detail such machining

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ACC NR: AM6025269

Ch. IX. Machining with cutters -- 198

Ch. X. Making holes -- 229

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Ch. XIV. Abrasion machining -- 318

Ch. XV. Electrical, chemical and other methods of treatment -- 349

Ch. XVI. Specific features of machining various types of materials -- 458

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SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: 06Aug65/ ORIG REF: 150/

OTH REF: 018

Card 3/3

PODURAYEV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; PASTUNOV, V.A., inzh.;
VEYLER, S. Ya., doktor khim. nauk

Lubricating and cooling fluids as means for increasing the
productivity in vibratory drilling of stainless and heat-res-
istant steels. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no. 10:
194-198 '65 (MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted February 28, 1964.

PODURAYEV, V.N.; SUVOROV, A.A.

Cutting threads with taps in heat-resistant steels in the presence of ultrasonic oscillations. Stan. 1 instr. 36 no.2:23-25 (MIRA 18:3)
F '65.

PODURAYEV, V.N., kand.tekhn.nauk; RAGOZIN, Yu.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Effect of spindle speed on the technological rigidity of
the machine-tool-device-cutting-tool-part system. Vest.
mashinostr. 44 no.2:65-66 F '64. (MIRA 17:7)

PODURAYEV, V.N.; BEZBORODOV, A.M.

Utilization of natural vibrations for chip breaking.
Stan.i instr. 34 no.1:17-20 Ja '63. (MIRA 16:2)
(Metal cutting)

PODURAYEV, V. N., kand. tekhn. nauk, dotsent; MAROV, M. Ya., inzh.

Forced vibrations of hydraulic power heads of automatic
lines. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr. no.7:14-28 '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Moskovskoye vyssheye tekhnicheskoye uchilishche imeni
Baumana.

(Machine tools--Vibration)

8/121/63/000/001/005/014
A004/A126

AUTHORS: Podurayev, V.M., Beshorodov, A.M.

TITLE: Utilizing natural oscillations for breaking chips

PERIODICAL: Stanki i Instrument, no. 1, 1963, 17 - 20

TEXT: Since the various mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic or electrical methods of producing the necessary vibrations for crushing chips require more or less intricate devices, the authors suggest using for the breaking of chips the natural oscillations originating due to the cutting process. Natural oscillations during the cutting process may be produced 1) by an efficient change of the elastic system machine - workpiece - tool by using special devices, 2) by selecting appropriate cutting conditions and tool geometry with the given system machine - workpiece - tool without any special devices. The authors give a detailed description of both methods, describe a vibrating saddle developed on the basis of investigations carried out by the MVTU in. Sverdlovsk, enumerate the factors determining the chip-breaking conditions and point out that the test results obtained prove that this mechanical vibrating saddle ensures reliable chip-breaking during rough turning. There are 6 figures.

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